



LLRF at CERN

Status and Progress

Presented by W. Hofle

LLRF workshop 2019, Chicago, 30th September 2019

Overview

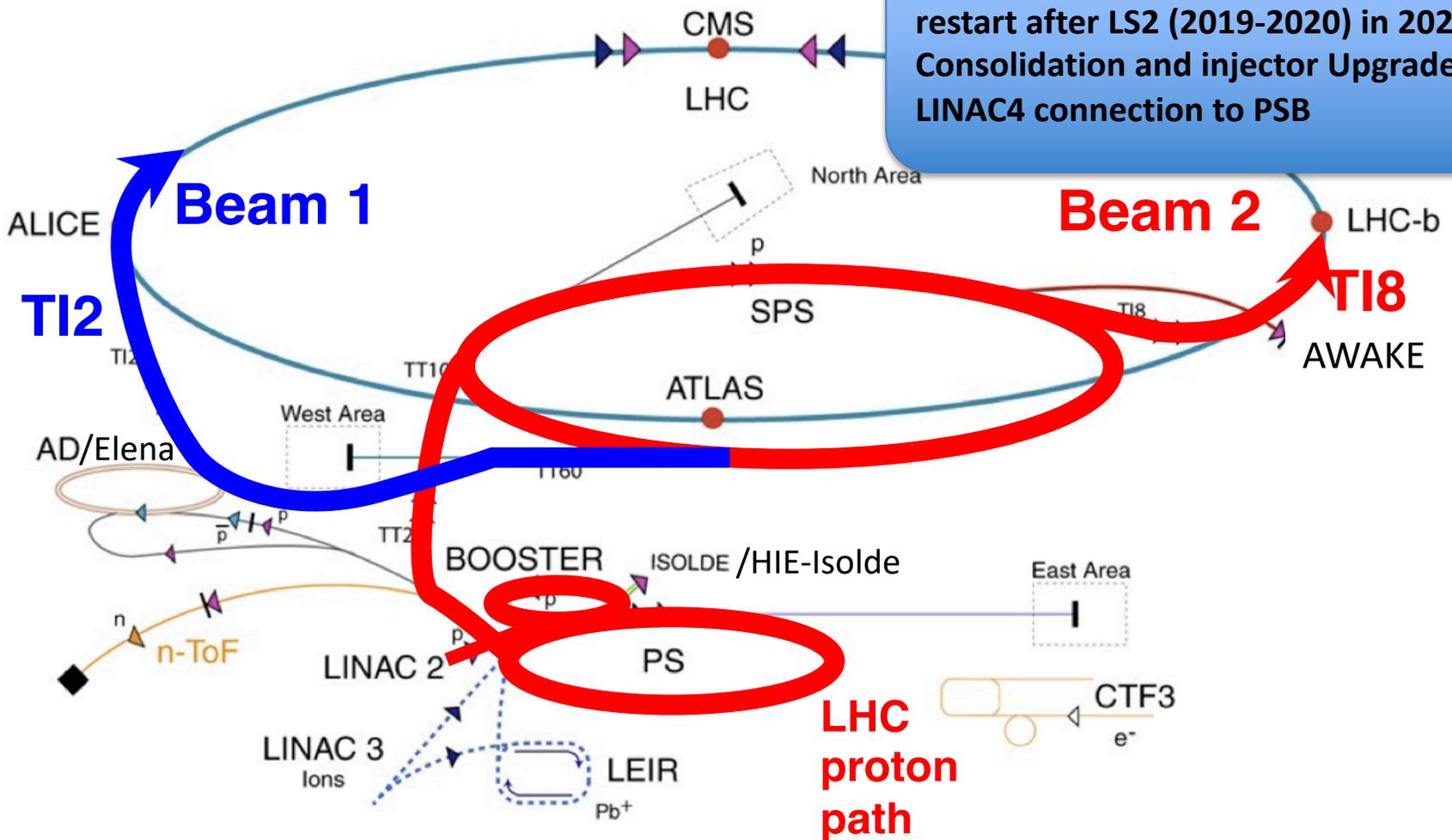
Contributions from CERN for

- **LINAC4**
- **LHC Injector Upgrade Project (LIU)**
- **Limiting and interlocking (LINAC3, HIE-Isolde)**
- **AWAKE**
- **LEIR, ELENA, AD (anti-proton deceleration)**
- **PSB, PS, SPS**

- **Summary and outlook**

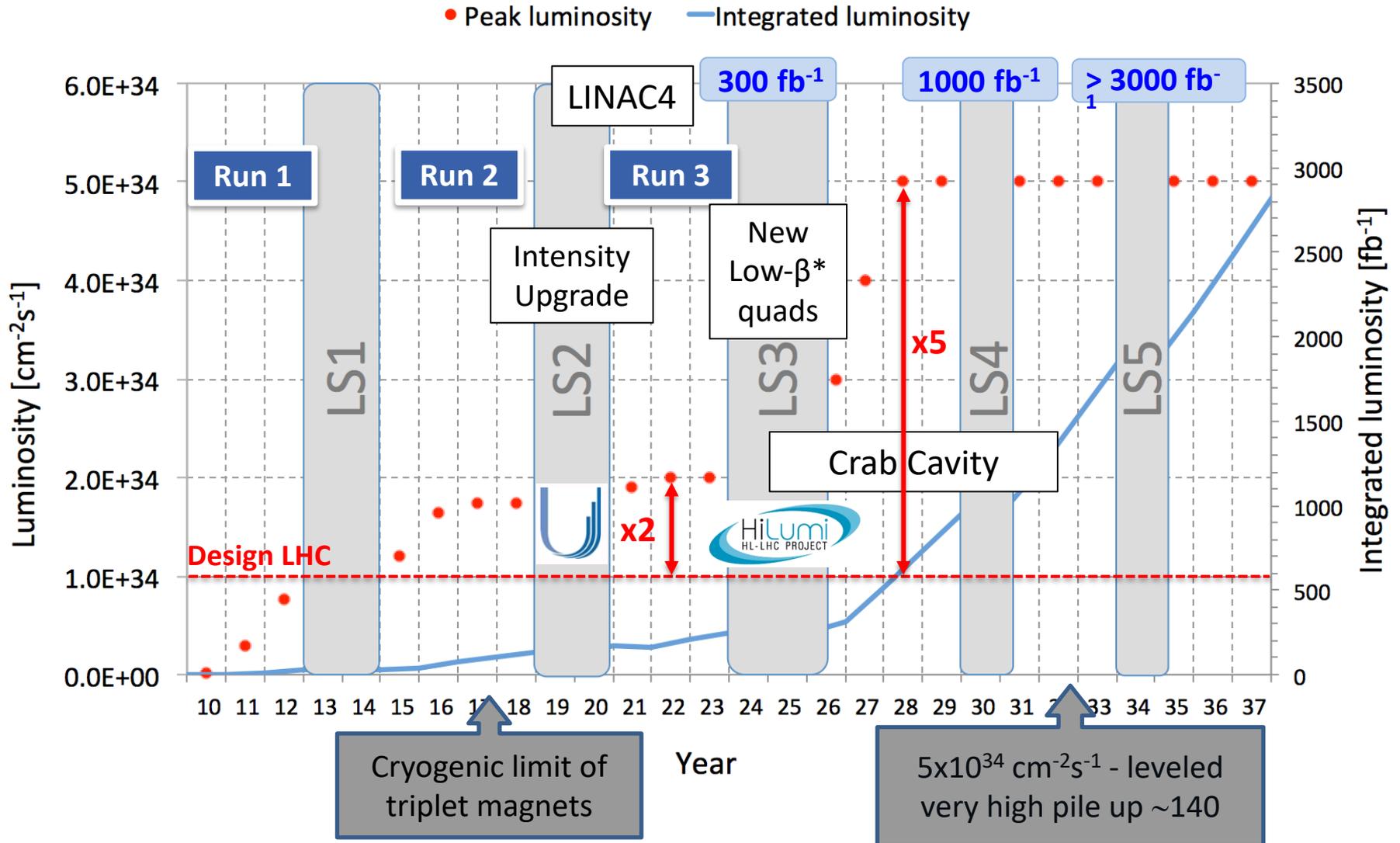
The accelerator complex

LHC completed run 2 in 2018
 restart after LS2 (2019-2020) in 2021
 Consolidation and injector Upgrade
 LINAC4 connection to PSB



- ▶ protons
 - ▶ antiprotons
 - ▶ ions
 - ▶ electrons
 - ▶ neutrons
 - ▶ neutrinos
- AD Antiproton Decelerator
 PS Proton Synchrotron
 SPS Super Proton Synchrotron
- LHC Large Hadron Collider
 n-ToF Neutron Time of Flight
 CNGS CERN Neutrinos Gran Sasso
- CTF3 CLIC Test Facility 3

HL-LHC luminosity reach

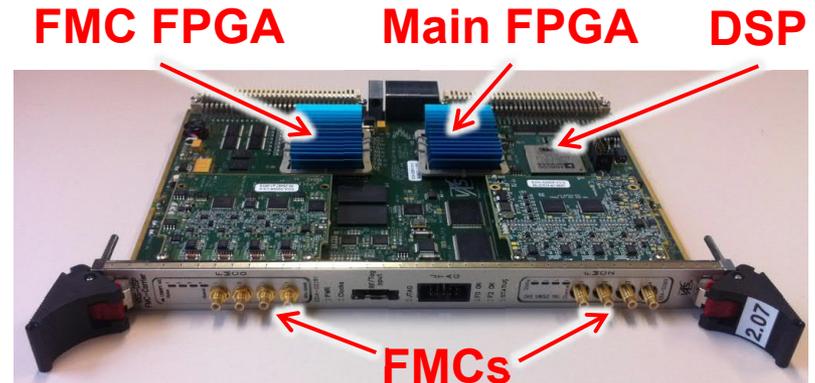


160 fb^{-1} reached in in Run 2 with 25 ns spacing at 6.5 TeV → LLRF ok

LLRF Hardware Families

- VXS carrier board with DSP and FPGA
 - LEIR, PSB, ELENA, AD, MedAustron
 - some application in PS
 - Paradigm change implemented:
 - shift to fixed frequency clock

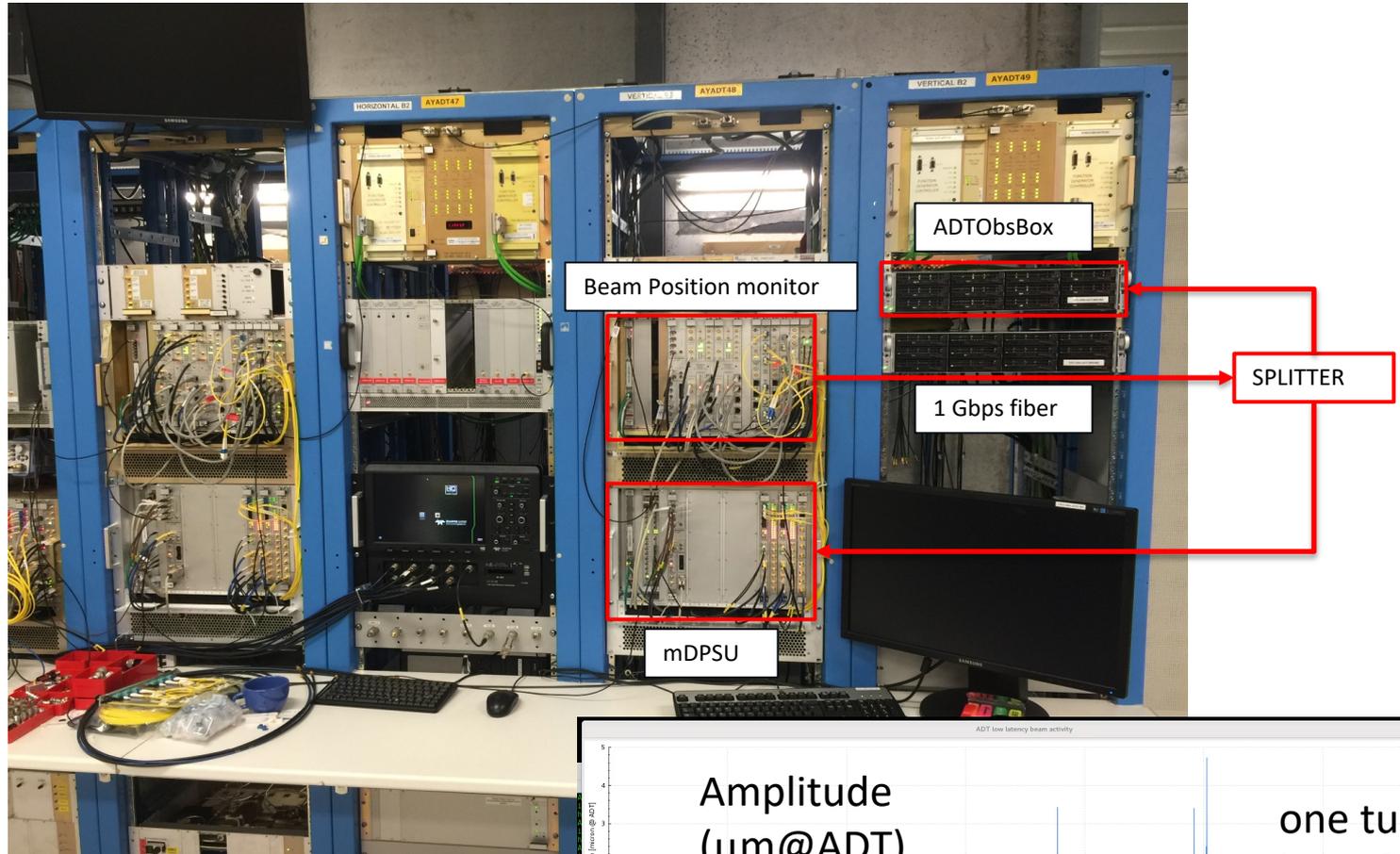
Talk by M. E. Angoletta



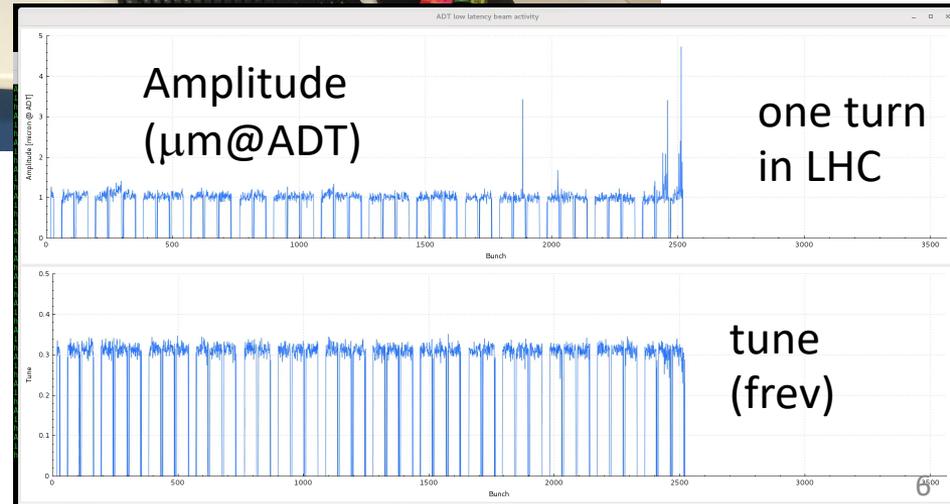
FMC-DSP carrier board

- Custom VME system:
 - LHC LLRF, all transverse dampers, crab cavity SPS tests, SPS 800 MHz, LINAC4, HIE-Isolde, LINAC3 consolidation
 - add-on to record data in a separate server (“ObsBox”) helps extending lifetime
 - also to be deployed for the VXS system of AD and on other VME systems when required
- SPS 200 MHz LLRF:
 - Complete new LLRF being developed for restart in 2021
 - based on μ TCA
 - use of commercially available hardware and collaboration

LHC Transverse damper LLRF (VME) and ObsBox

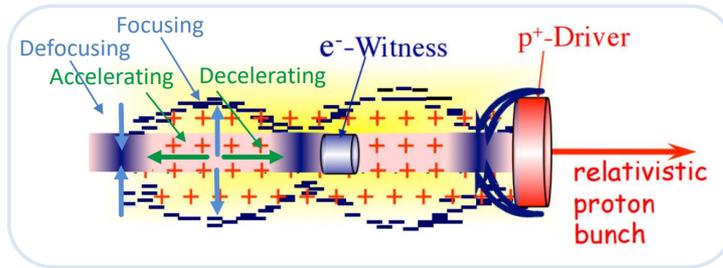


- new acquisition cards and drivers have been developed that allow for 89 us latency between event and analysis of data
- also applied in longitudinal plane (bunch length measurement)



AWAKE: Synchronizing 3 Beams

- Proton bunch driven, plasma wake field acceleration → synchronization and RF distribution must deliver wide range of RF signals for laser, electron and proton beams
- New:** Phase measurement system to evaluate quality of lock between RF and Laser

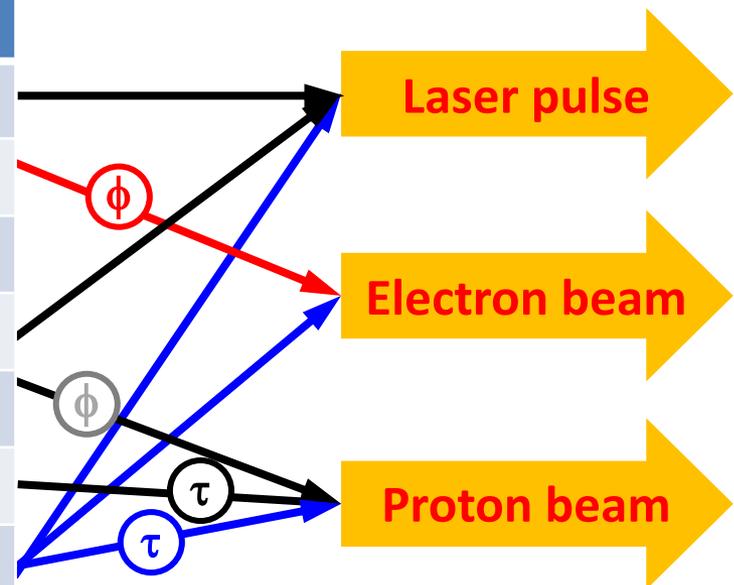


$$\text{Plasma frequency: } \omega_{pe} = \sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e}}$$

¼ of the period is accelerating and focusing

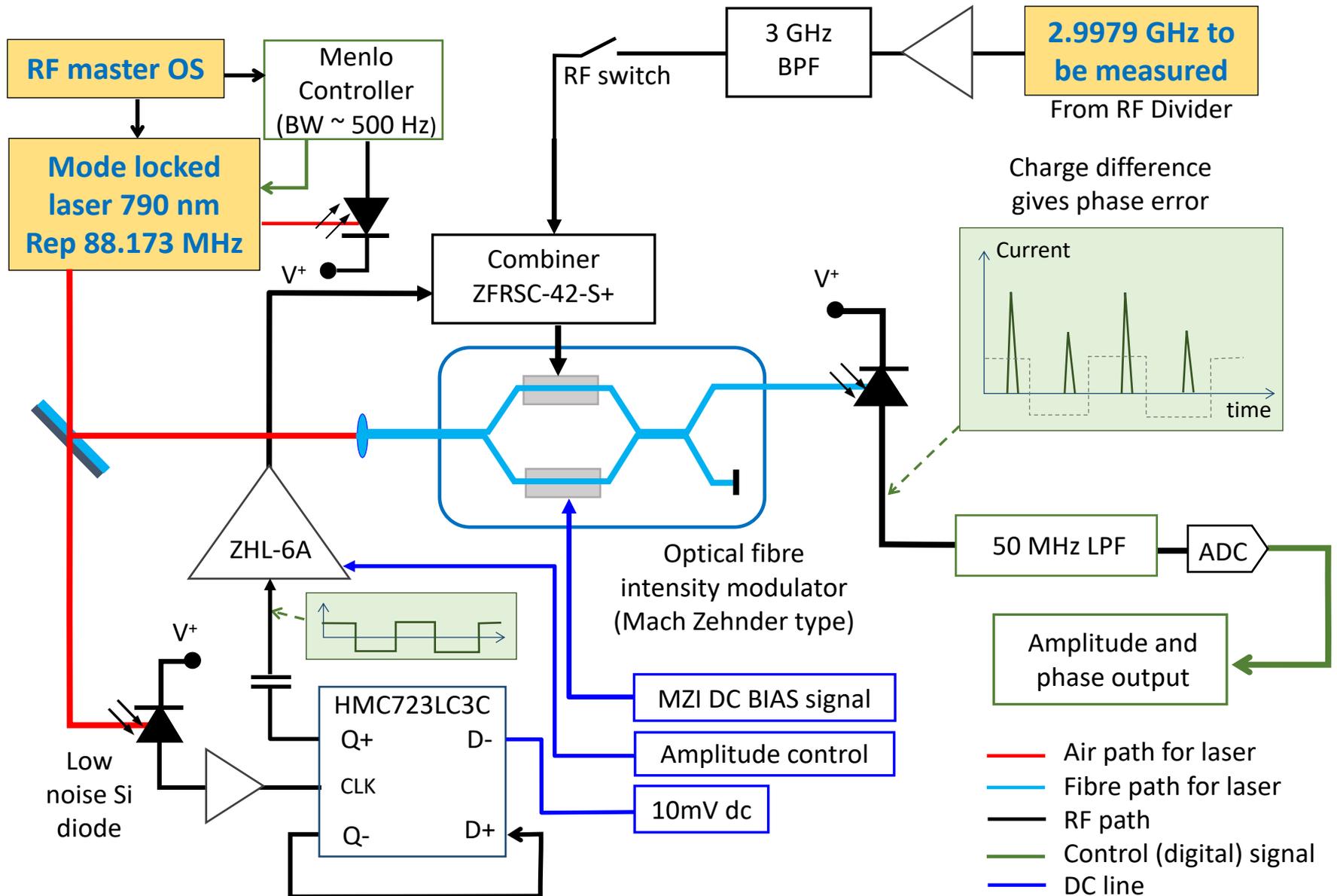
P. Muggli

Signal	Frequency	Ratio
Laser phase locked loop, f_{LPLL}	5.9958 GHz	1
Electron acceleration, $f_{RF,e}$	2.9979 GHz	$f_{LPLL}/2$
2×Laser mode-locker, $2f_{ML}$	176.347 MHz	$f_{RF,e}/17$
Laser mode-locker, f_{ML}	88.1735 MHz	$f_{RF,e}/34$
2×SPS RF system freq., $2f_{RF,SPS}$	400.8 MHz	$2f_{ML} \times 25/11$
Common frequency, f_c	8.68 kHz	$f_{ML}/10164$
Pulse repetition rate, f_{rep}	9.97 Hz	$f_c/870$

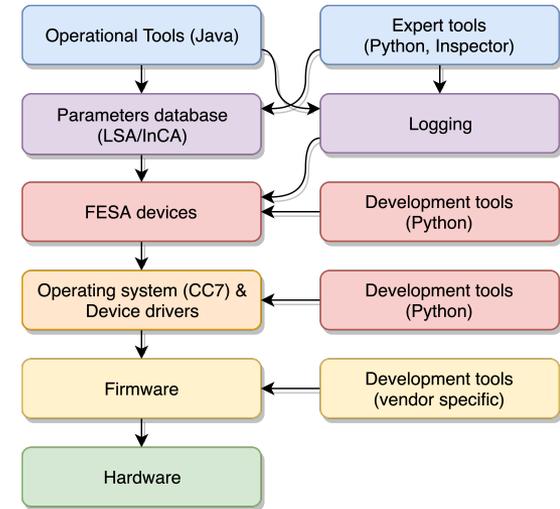
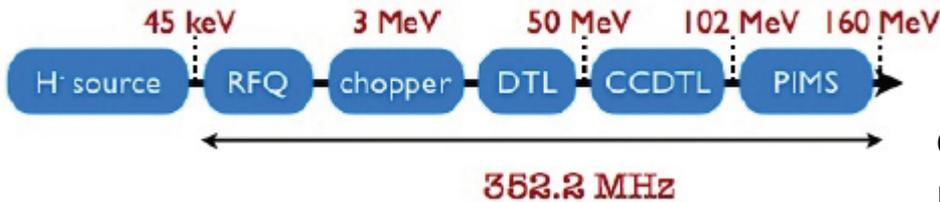
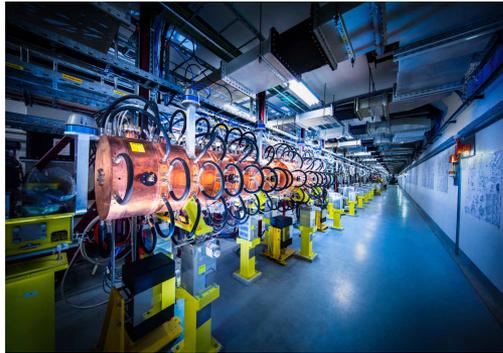


Simultaneous arrival of beams in AWAKE

Awake Phase Measurement Scheme Aug 2019

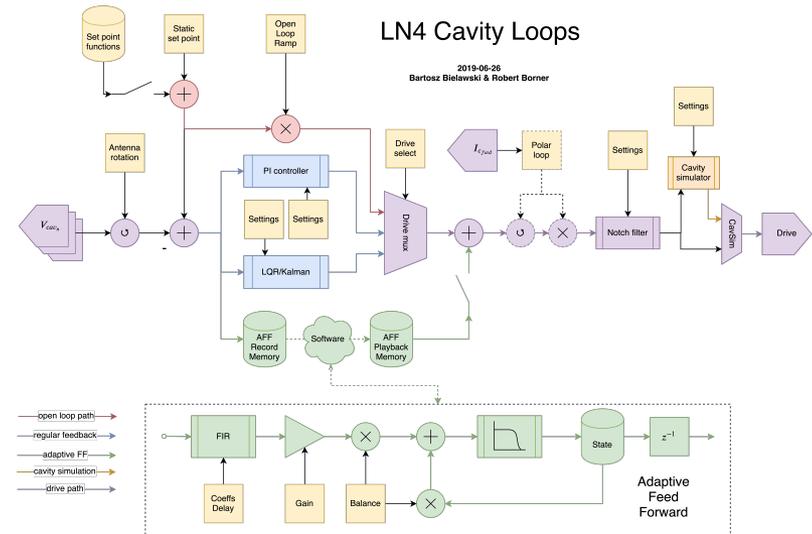
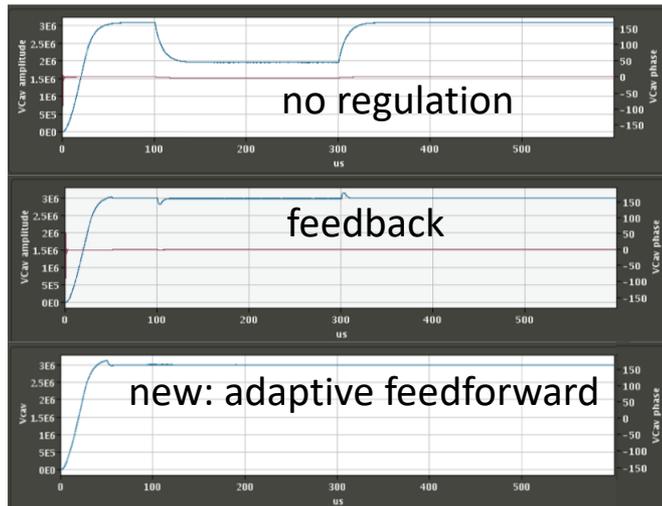


LINAC4 evolution: connection to PSB 2020



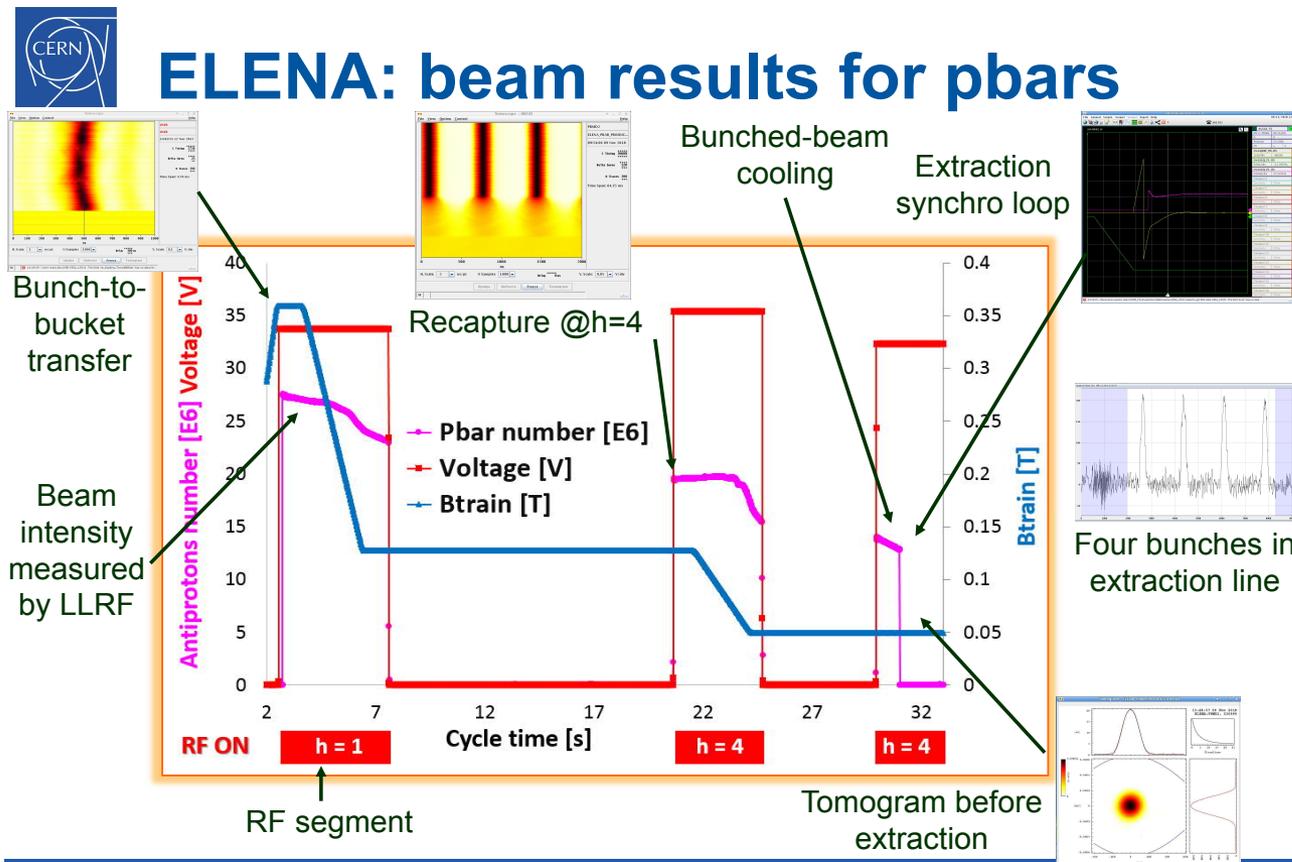
extensive test runs, transfer line test 2019
move to put more functionality in software

cavity voltage



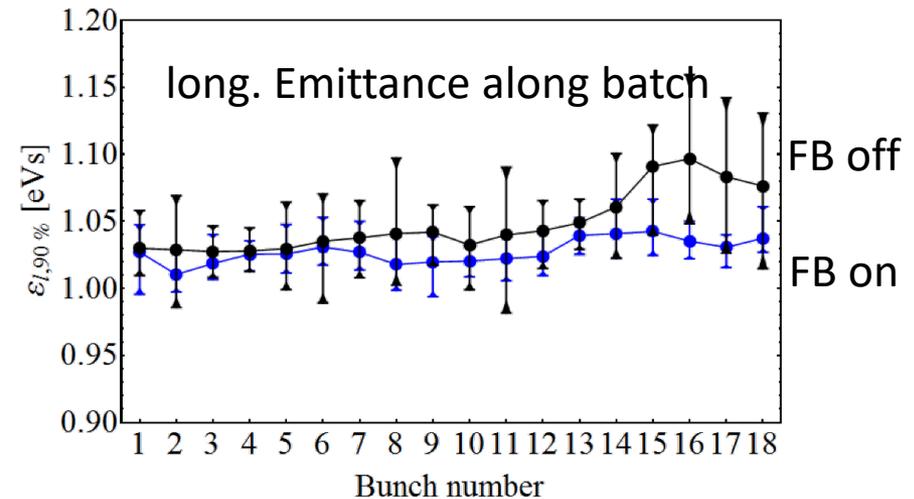
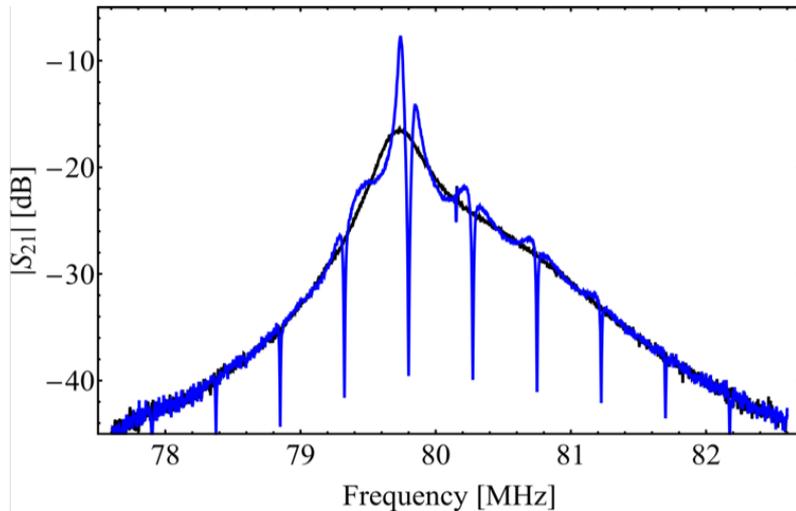
LEIR, PSB, AD, ELENA

- Example beam results for ELENA (pbar), deceleration from 100 MeV/c to 13.7 MeV/c and delivery of anti-protons to Gbar experiment in 2018
- PSB: restart in 2020 with new finemet RF system and digital LLRF RF system on all four rings

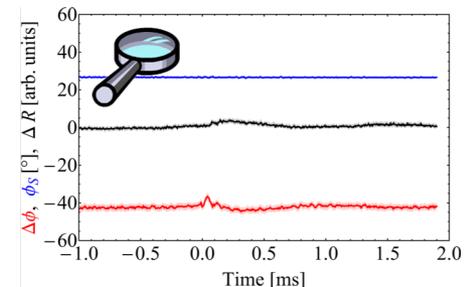
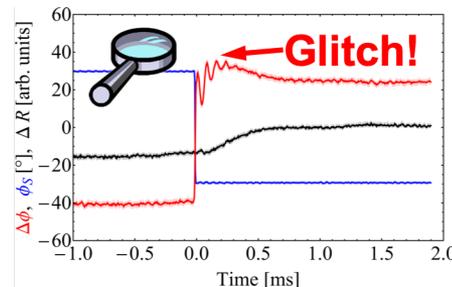


PS Multi harmonic feedbacks and beam control

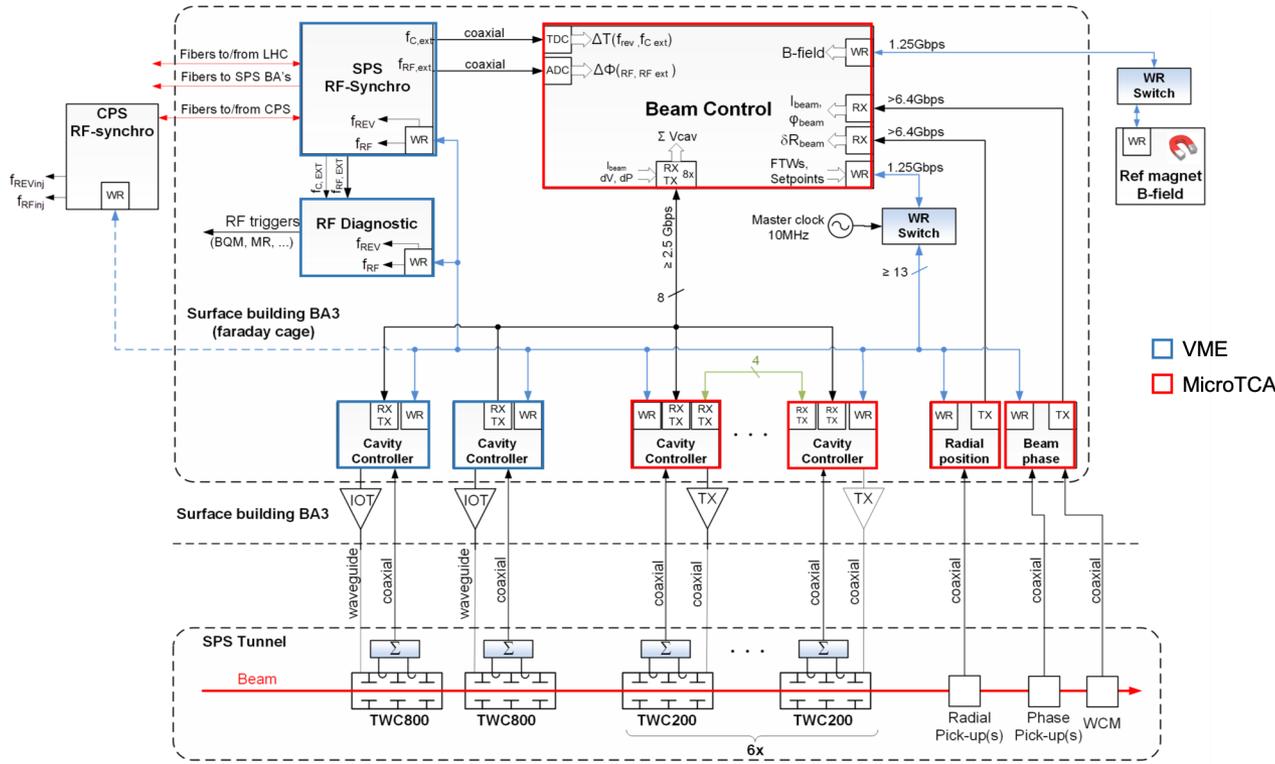
- multi-harmonic feedback in PS in operation for 80 MHz system
 - independent control of feedback at 11 revolution harmonics



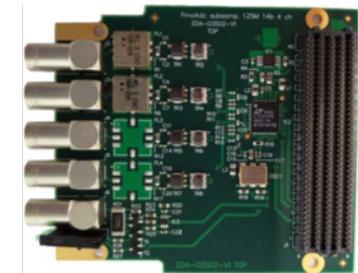
- Transition crossing improved by new beam control scheme
 - glitch-free



SPS LLRF Upgrade (1)



AFCZ (Creotech)
OHWR, employs Zync



FMC ADC subsamp 125M
14b 4 cha (CERN - OHWR)

- Beam control and cavity controller for new SPS 200 MHz RF system
 - mix of new μ TCA hardware and VME hardware
 - big challenge: slip stacking for ions at intermediate energy plateau to half the bunch spacing
 - white rabbit protocol for to digitally link modules (frequency, phase)

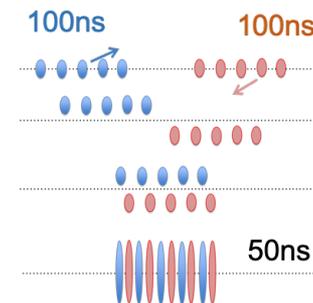
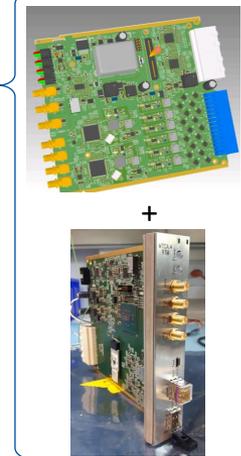
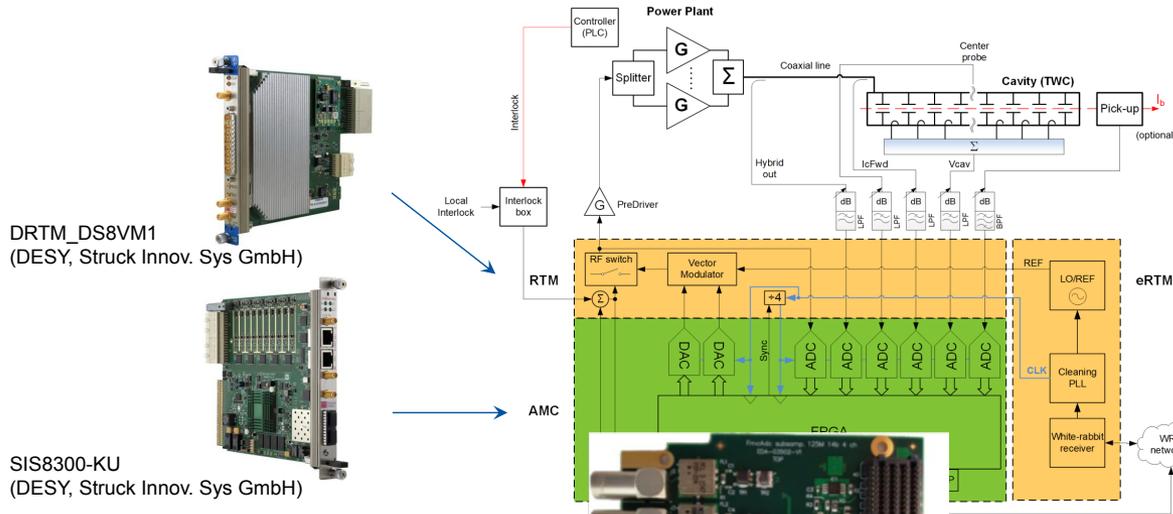


Figure 1 - Ions Slip-stacking

Courtesy T. Argyropoulos

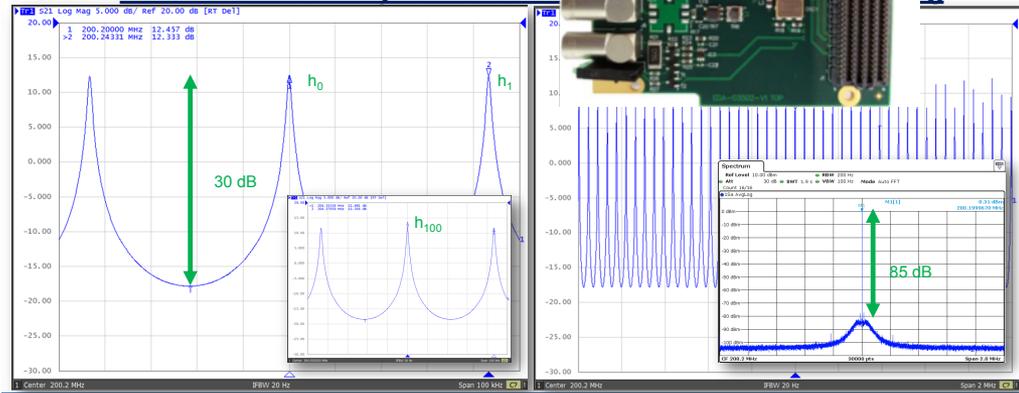
Poster: A. Spierer

SPS LLRF Upgrade (2)



eRTM: eRTM14+eRTM15
(CERN, OHWR, BE-CO-HT)

Hardware: Beam Synchronous

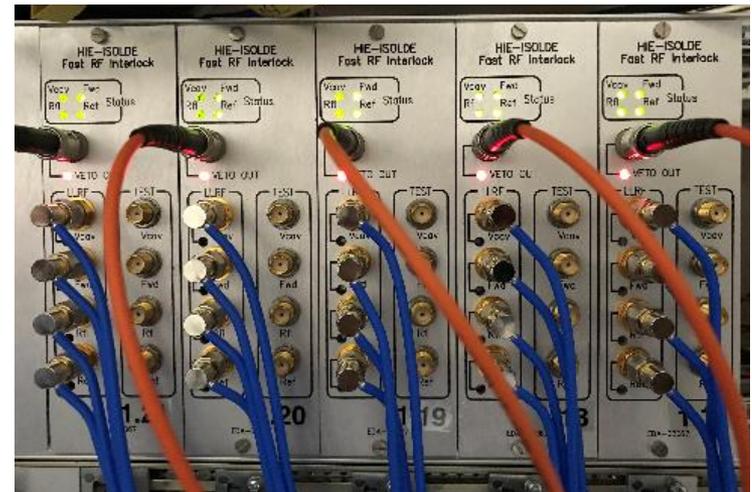
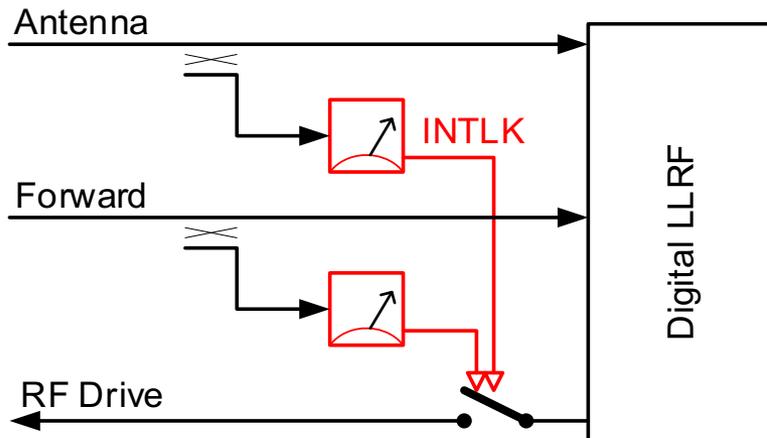


- SPS cavity controller (μ TCA)
 - integrates 1-turn-feedback and voltage control (six 200 MHz travelling wave cavities after LS2)
 - fixed frequency clocking; SPS development also to be used for PS 200 MHz system

Posters: J. Egli, J. Galindo (student talk)

Power interlocking and LLRF

- limiting and interlocking functionality required to protect RF power system
 - loops must be opened somewhere, when something goes wrong
 - intersection of responsibilities of power/cavities team and LLRF
- for HIE-Isolde and the new LINAC3 RF, functionality being closely examined and different layers of protection are being implemented
 - analogue limiters versus capabilities of a digital system



Talk: D. Valuch

Summary and outlook

- LHC VME LLRF systems in operation for > 10 years, performing well; technology deployed also in injectors and LINACs; obsbox system addresses limits of data recording
- Paradigm change with developments both for SPS and PSB LLRF family with fixed frequency sampling
- μ TCA selected as standard for SPS 200 MHz LLRF and feedback upgrade with “white rabbit” as synchronization link
- Experience increased with AWAKE in the precision synchronization with electron and laser beams